RELIGION SCIENCE

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** Profits of the work sacred to the cause of the Gospel.

American Bible Society.

SPEECH OF THE REV. EBENEZER BROWN.

Mr. Brown moved the following resolution:—

"That this Society offer their cordial congratulations to all the kindred Societies throughout the world, and particularly the parent Institution, the British and Foreign Bible Society, on the continued prosperity and rapid progress of the great cause in which they are severally engaged."

Mr. President, this resolution, which seems to have been dictated by sound policy, is in perfect unison with the feelings of my heart. It is well said in it, that the cause of the Bible is a great cause. It is indeed a great, since it is a common cause; and that it should be considered a common cause, appears from the Bible's affording the best security of obedience to human laws.

The general motive to the observance of human laws, is their fitness to secure the general interest; and they will in most instances be observed, in proportion as the individual perceives their fitness to secure the end proposed, and the connexion between his own good and the good of others. But the connexion subsisting between the interest of an individual, and the good of society at large, is by no means sufficient to secure obedience. For allowing it to be in its own nature sufficient; still, the individual, to be stimulated by it, must have a clear and distinct perception of it, and certainly it is not self-evident; but it is involved in much obscurity, and requires labour, research, and profound meditation to apprehend it. Such being the case, this motive, however weighty in itself, can exert but little influence upon the generality of mankind for few men are possessed of powers adequate to investigation: and fewer still, evince an inclination to cultivate those they have.

But though all men were competent to examine, and ascertain precisely the force of final causes; we might still doubt of the general prevalence of this motive. For, owing to the poverty and labour to which some are subjected, the hurry and anxiety of others, few have opportunity for thought and reflection—few are blest with that kind of education, and that degree of moral culture, which prepare for minute investigation—few have acumen of mind to apprehend the subtle principles upon which society is instituted, and discover the union of distant and seemingly conflicting interests. And surrounded as men are by a vast variety, the probability is, that they would rather be affected by sensible objects, which are known to contribute to their present enjoyment, than be influenced by motives which lie beyond the reach of their intellectual vision. This motive then, would weigh nothing against the chance of present gain and pleasure; and in spite of it men would violate the laws, trample upon authority, and invariably follow their own inclinations.

But, Sir, not only would this motive not be apprehended;—in a great many instances its very existence would be disputed. Human society is at first a state of equality. What right, would one say, have men who are only my equals, to control my person and property? What right have they to thwart my inclinations, to lessen my enjoyments? What right have they to subtract a part from the sum of my happiness and give it to others? In fine, what connexion is there between my misery and their happiness? Such would be the arguments urged against its very existence; and viewing them in relation to this life alone, I confess it is not easy to show them unreasonable. And under these circumstances, what hope could there be of obedience? Every man would do that which seemed right in his own eyes.

Finally, allowing this motive to be level to popular apprehension; still it would be insufficient to secure obedience. For many are known to act against the clearest convictions of judgment, and sacrifice the principles of their understanding, to the passions of their hearts; and surely, it requires as much force to curb the perverse as to restrain the ignorant—and that which would not subject the one, could not control the other.

It might, however, be presumed, that on persons of mature age and experience it would have its due influence—that it would restrain them from vice, and prompt them to virtue and obedience. But admiting even this, there is not the slightest probability that it would equally affect the young, whose minds are not yet formed, whose reason is not yet matured, and who are actuated almost altogether by passion. And should any one be found in a proper observance of the rules of morality and respecting the authority of human laws, we are not surely to account for this conduct by asserting the influence of the motive in question; for the good conduct of the young is not so much the result of fixed and abstruse principles, as the consequence of instructions which have been afforded them.

But it requires to be observed, that if men by mature age and experience are more advantageously situated for apprehending and feeling the force of final causes, they are also better qualified to evade the force of the laws, undermine the pillars upon which government stands, and produce disorder and misery in every department of society. And he who has the slightest acquaintance with the world, who has not exceeded the limits of his own neighbourhood, must have seen in men such a tendency to vice and immorality, as to infer, that society has as much to fear from the knowledge and experience of the old, as from the ignorance and passion of the young; and that something more is requisite to secure the obedience of both, than barely the authority of human laws. Nothing is more difficult, and consequently, nothing more rare, than for a man to forego a present pleasure, upon consideration of a promised and future enjoyment. And it is not to be expected, that he who would not do it for himself, would do it for another, and perhaps distant and unknown person. It is evident from hence, that the idea of inseparable interest would not be an adequate basis upon which to found morality—that in order to secure obedience, not only the understanding must be instructed, but the most forcible appeals must be made to the heart; and what, Sir, can make such forcible, such efficacious appeals as the Holy Bible?—which discloses the God of the universe, armed with vengeance against the unrighteous, and exhibits the connexion between private and public good, between the interests of time and eternity.

However, since this fails, will not the more alarming sanction—will not punishment induce obedience? This will, unquestionably, exert a stronger influence; but even this is not sufficient. For suppose civil punishment to be denounced in the most public manner—that it may be of the severest kind—that it shall infallibly be executed; still it is to be remembered, that before punishment can be inflicted, the supposed criminal must not only be accused, but clearly convicted of guilt. This, however, cannot, in all instances, be done; but such is the condition of the world, that vice and immorality may be practised extensively, and the criminal escape detection. Man may murder his fellow man—ruinous depredations may be committed, the most horrid oaths may be uttered, when no eye sees, nor ear hears. And forasmuch as guilt cannot be made to appear, and the ministers of justice cannot extort confession; the denunciation of punishment cannot secure morality and order;—for, just in proportion to the chance of escaping detection, is the subject's encouragement to transgression.

Again, with the thoughts and intentions human laws have nothing to do; for they fall not under their cognizance;—though, could they as easily bind the internal as the external man, they would prevent a multitude of crimes which are now committed, and diminish the care and expense of government. Magistrates would then have less awful work to do, and society would not groan by reason of disorder. But, Sir, the Bible challenges the right of controlling the thoughts and intentions; and seeks, by the sanctification of the heart, to regulate and reform the life.

The Bible is, therefore, the best security of obedience to human laws; and by first applying to our thoughts, which are the principles of our actions, more effectually hinders transgression than any conceivable sanction which might be annexed to them. And as it best secures obedience, so it tends to diminish the care of government. It prevents more trouble and perplexity, and facilitates more the administration, than the profoundest schemes which the ablest legislators are capable of devising. Thus a sense of religion operates to the mutual advantage of the ruler and the ruled—and, should we suppose a government to exist for a time without any religion, we must suppose the administration of it to be an insurmountable burden. Not only an infinite number of crimes would be committed which no human vigilance could prevent or discover; but more crimes would be perpetrated in open day, than government would have power or time to punish. Besides, bribery would be carried on to an immeasurable extent; and he who should be in possession of the more wealth, might hazard the commission of the greater crimes, and be sure to pass with impunity—and the constituted authorities—men set apart expressly for the administration of justice, would themselves be guilty of the most flagrant violations of it.

The protection afforded by human laws, considered as a motive of obedience, bears the same mark of weakness. The dutiful and innocent subject is, like other men, exposed to the violence of robbers and the malice of assasins. He may sustain a loss in his reputation or property, which, with the best legal aid, he cannot fully recover. No code can embrace every case, no authority can redress every grievance. And though the mind of the magistrate were endued with sufficient knowledge; still corruption of heart might prevent a right use of it. And just so much defect as there is in the laws themselves, and in their administration, will the motive of protection be weakened and rendered ineffectual. And though we do not assert that the Bible produces perfect order and happiness where it is known, yet we do avow that it is the best means to produce these ends. It is to the influence which the Bible exerts upon the minds of men, to the reverence it excites for Almighty God, to a discovery of the moral quality of actions it affords, to the extensive prospect of another world it displays, that we are to attribute most of the order and happiness which do appear; and the obedience and happiness of a people will ever be proportionate to their knowledge of the Bible, and respect for its sentiments. Indeed the religion of a nation is to be considered as the main spring of its government. When Quintus Cincinnatus had determined to make war upon the Equi and Volsci, and ordered the soldiers, who, taking up arms to recover the capitol, had sworn to Valerius not to lay them down without the consul's permission, to appear in arms the next day, at the lake of Regillus, the tribunes endeavoured to shake the fidelity of the soldiers, alleging that he was only a private gentleman when the oath was taken. But their effort was wholly unsuccessful, and Livy assigns the reason: "the contempt of the Gods, which is so prevalent in our days, was at that time unknown. In these times men did not by artful interpretation, contrive to make oaths and laws convenient to their own purposes, but suited their practice to their oaths and to the laws." A sense of their religion secured their fidelity and obedience. Our religion, by the amplitude of its discoveries and the weight of its sanctions, gives much stronger security of our obedience; and the Bible, by "setting the Lord always before us;" by informing that he will "render to every man according to his works," strikes the otherwise daring adventurer with awe, and keeps him back from presumptious crimes.

This appears again *from its being the security of civil liberty.* Liberty is the boast and glory of our nation; every true American considers the value of liberty next to that of his life, and would readily hazard the one in defence of the other. Few nations have bought it more dearly—none enjoy it so eminently; but the men who achieved our liberty were men of morality, they revered the Bible, and we can retain it only by an emulation of their virtues. For immorality is the bane of liberty; to immorality we may trace the ruin of the republics of Greece and Rome. Numerous conquests made way for luxury, and this for all kinds of excess and indulgence. The republics fell, and liberty, which had been purchased by the blood of the brave, was wantonly sacrificed upon the altar of the vicious. That liberty may be secured, then, restraint must be imposed; and as the Bible best commands the attention of moral agents, to give it a universal circulation is the best means to perpetuate it among ourselves, and introduce it to nations deprived of its benefits.

This appears again *from the influence it exerts upon learning.* To the Bible we owe the preservation, the revival, the encouragement of learning. The Bible would have been universally respected had not this been forgotten. Infidel philosophers, ambitious of distinction, have rejected the Bible and set up themselves as the source of illumination; and unfortunately, too many have paid them the homage of credence and confidence. The effect has been enjoyed, but the cause has not been sought. But, Sir, is it not a fact, that infidels in common with Christians are indebted to the Bible for much of the learning and information which distinguish the age? If so, then the Bible demands from them a tribute of gratitude; and they are under equal obligation with us, to promote its circulation. To the Bible we owe the preservation of the Greek and Latin languages, and the books which were written in them. The Septuagint is the manifest cause of transmitting a knowledge of the Greek, and the Latin translations of the Bible prevented the loss of that elegant language. The writings of Josephus were carefully examined, being, in part, a history of that very time in which Christianity took its rise, and being found to corroborate some of the Gospel narrations, were guarded with the utmost care and vigilance. The New Testament having been writteen in Greek, was a means of bringing that into daily use, for whoever would know the doctrines it contained, must also know the language in which they were stated.

As to the Hebrew, the single fact of the Bible's having been written in it, is perhaps the only cause of its existence at present, any where upon the face of the earth. Whoever reflects upon the history of the Jews, their numerous captivities—their frequent dispersions—their banishments to every part of the world—their consequent mixtures with nations of other tongues, must perceive that the Bible is the most probable means of its preservation—must consider it a singular incident, that notwithstanding the ravages of time, and the numerous revolutions of states and kingdoms, that language remains pure to the present day.

To an age which has very properly been called an "age of darkness," to an age of violence, when every thing valuable was menaced with destruction, we are to trace the origin of Abbeys, Monks, and Monasteries. A few men fled to lonely cells, to give themselves wholly to study and devotion. In these solitary places, their books were collected; here only for a time, the lamp of science shone. And though monachism for many reasons deserves our censure, and by an unrighteous policy, defeated at last its first designs—yet we are obliged to confess, that it has transmitted the knowledge of many important events which happenned in later times, and handed down to our day the learning of antiquity. This, however, was but a secondary cause—the Bible was at the bottom of it; and had not the Bible existed, a monk had not been cloistered.

Then the progress of science was exceedingly slow—oral communication was almost the only method of instruction. Some would have made an effort to enlighten the world, but wanted courage to resist the opposition of the times in which they lived. Others, too much like Alexander, who was angry at Aristotle for making known the secrets of science, were satisfied with the prevailing ignorance, as it secured to them an unbounded influence.

Manuscripts were scarce; and from the time and labour requisite to transcribe them, were likely to be so—the paucity of their number enhanced their value, and consequently hindered the advancement of science among the people in general.—Christ had indeed said that he was "the light of the world," but "gross darkness still covered the earth." But, Sir, it was since the incarnation, and where the Bible was known, that the art of printing was discovered. What influence the Bible exerted upon, or what connexion it had with that invention, is unknown; but surely, the invention has such a manifest bearing upon the accomplishment of the Almighty's purposes, that one cannot but conjecture that some how or other it had an important influence.

How admirable is the progress of the divine administration! The time had arrived for the reduction of the papal power and the eyes of the world to be opened. But for some method more expeditious than that of writing, to scatter the sentiments of Luther, ages would been have requisite for their dissemination. But, typography, recently invented, gave them a ready, a rapid and extensive circulation—and the powerful hold which they took of the minds of men, produced the Reformation. Since that time learning has been transferred from private places to more public schools and colleges. Books without end have been multiplied, and science and literature have been making prodigious advancement; and when you look abroad and calculate the number of literary institutions—when you witness the knowledge and information which are disseminated through all orders of society, and are led to inquire what mighty cause has produced these grand events, your answer is, the Bible—and should you, elated with the view of this state of things, inquire what means are requisite to its continuation—your answer is again, the Bible. The Bible has put the intellectual world in motion—and the Bible will keep it in motion. And surely, Sir, if Theuth among the Egyptians, and Hermes among the Greeks, obtained divine honours for their invention of letters, can language express the gratitude we owe the Bible, which has transmitted to modern times the sentiments and learning of past generations, and communicated to man the ideas of God? And if the Bible afford the best security of obedience to human laws—to civil liberty—and learning, then, surely, the cause of the Bible is the cause of humanity; for this is concerned in every effort to remove the misery and promote the happiness of mankind. Let us then send the Bible abroad—and in conformity with the principles of this institution, I will add "without note or comment."—*Its cardinal truths are easy of apprehension.* It is only to read to understand. "The wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein."

Let us send the Bible abroad—"*an excellent spirit is in it.*" It resolves our doubts, removes our fears, promotes our joys.

Let us send the Bible abroad—*a divine power attends it.* Bearing the characters of simplicity and majesty, all opposition falls before it. The one excites men to admire it—the other, to revere it. Pagan temples tremble as it approaches—man-made gods are confounded—the horrid rites of infanticide and human immolation abolished, and hosannas shouted to the living and true God.

Let us send the Bible abroad—*the Lord of all approves it;* and those who engage in it "with pure hearts fervently," shall hereafter "shine as the brightness of the firmament, and as the stars, for ever and ever."

Missionary.

From the Christian Advocate.

SANDWICH ISLANDS MISSION.

Extracts from Rev. Mr. Stewart's Journal.

May 3d.—We are still on board the Thames. It is judged most prudent for Harriet to defer removing to a grass hut as long as possible, and Captain Clasby has kindly insisted on our retaining our accommodations on board ship, till he puts to sea again. The rest of the family disembarked on Tuesday. It was signified early after reaching our anchorage in the inner harbour that day, that some of the family would be expected at the royal residence soon. Four or five of the gentlemen, including myself, landed immediately, and were introduced to his majesty and most of his court. R. was much indisposed, being just on the recovery from his drunken frolic. He was reclining on a couch of black velvet, perfectly naked, except a few yards of chintz thrown negligently round his waist. Several of his attendants were fanning him, and one of his queens giving him tea. He looked stupid, and so much the worse for his debauch, as to be almost disgusting and brutish. He was too unwell to do more than signify his pleasure at our arrival, and request the whole family to call on their way from the ship to the mission house. This they did, and found all the principal personages of the kingdom assembled to meet them, including the party we saw at Waititi on Sunday. Riho Riho was much in the same state as when I saw him after breakfast. Most of the others appeared to very great advantage, especially the favourite queen, Kamehamaru. She was seated on a sofa, at a long table covered with a superb cloth, with her writing desk before her, and a secretary at each end, recording the names and taxes of a district of her subjects, then paying their tribute. These entered in single file, and depositing their money on the side of the table opposite her, pased out at the other end. Every twenty or thirty of these were preceded and followed by a couple of the king's body guard, armed and in uniform. The only dress of the queen was a long and loose pink slip. She left her writing desk to receive the missionaries, but immediately after welcoming them, she excused herself from further attentions on account of the business before her, and returned to her table. She is a fine looking woman, very tall and large, about twenty years old. Her countenance is very mild and amiable—her manner dignified and graceful, and her whole appearance that of a fashionable and well dressed woman, so far as good breeding consists in an unaffected expression of conscious and acknowledged superiority. I forgot to mention, that her dress on the Sabbath, when she first met us, was a beautiful striped and figured pink satin, made and worn, in the American manner, with a head dress of handsome feathers. She is a woman of business, and appeared well versed in that before her whilst we were there. She has ordered a roll book to be opened, in which the names, residence and tax of each of her subjects is to be registered, and it was the superintendence of this, that so much engaged her attention that morning.

Kaamanu, the favourite wife of the late King, also excited a good deal of admiration. To speak candidly, I do not think I ever saw any lady enter a room with more real majesty, than she did. Her walk was stately, and her look and manners really elegant. She was in the native female dress: it consisted of several large and graceful folds of the richest yellow satin, falling from the waist to a little below the knee, fastened by a large and negligent bow in front; and of a large mantle of purple satin, of the same quality, containing perhaps twenty yards, passing under one arm and over the other shoulder, and flowing on the ground far behind her. Her hair was handsomely dressed and ornamented, with a double coronet of the exquisite feathers, so often mentioned in accounts of these islands; colours, bright yellow, crimson, and bluish green. She appears about 40 years of age, is large and fleshy, and has an expression of greater sternness and hauteur than most others. The young princess Nahienaena, Riho's sister, was also an interesting object. She arrived some time after he did. She was brought on the shoulders of a stout man—the way in which she usually travels—and was followed by a train of about 20, principally boys and girls of her own age (9 years.) Her dress was a black satin, trimmed with broad gold lace, with a necklace of feathers similar to the head dress of Kaamanu, and black satin hat and feathers. She is a very pretty and well behaved child—I do not mean for an Indian, but according to our own ideas of the characteristics of childhood. The same may be said of her brother Keanoikioli, the heir apparent—he is two years older than his sister. Mr. Bingham says both are very good scholars.

Tamuari, (Tamoree incorrectly) king of Tanai, has excited much interest in America: he was there, seated on the same mat with Kaamanu. He is an interesting man in appearance as well as in character. His countenance and whole manners indicate a pensive and dispirited mind, and you cannot behold him without feeling, that he is, and knows himself to be, a *royal captive,* though in honourable exile! He has been completely duped out of his island, and will never again enjoy the government of it, though still styled "King of Tanai." He has a noble face—a fine mixture of Grecian and Roman; and when in possession of his hereditary rights, and could feel, as well as exclaim—"I am monarch of all I survey"—he must have been of most commanding appearance.

The dress of kings in this country will be as interesting to you as that of queens and princesses, and since Riho Riho appeared naked, I will give you Tamuasi's. It consisted of a black silk velvet coat and pantaloons, and buff waistcoat, with a $300 gold watch, &c. &c. We remained an hour, greatly interested by the appearance of civilization and progressive improvement, clearly observable in all we saw.

Yesterday, about one o'clock, Laikaeri, a chief of some consequence, came on board to visit the ship. In about two hours, the king himself, and Kinau, one of the queens, and Mr. Pitt, with their train, appeared on the stone wharf, near the fort, and made a signal for our boats, and boarded the Thames under flying colours, a salute, and musick. How different now from the intoxicated Indian we had seen but two days before. He is a noble looking man—perhaps the most so of any on the island. His manners are very easy, and his whole behaviour polite and pleasing. His dress was a full suit of superfine navy blue well fitted to his person, and fashionably made—round hat, and Wellington boots. They remained about two hours, partook of such refreshments and liquors as the ship afforded, and landed with the same honours from the ship that were given on coming on board.

The English service is at 11 o'clock. There are two services in the native language, one at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the other at 4 o'clock, P. M. at which Messrs. Bing-

ham, Ellis, and Thurston preached by turns. I attended the native service at 4 o'clock, and was greatly delighted. I do not know when I have experienced stronger emotions, than whilst standing at the chapel door, and beholding crowds of people well dressed in American and European fashions, flocking to the humble temple at the sound of that "church-going bell," which, till within three years,

"These valleys and rocks never heard."

There were not less than 400 persons in the chapel, and scarce a native dress was to be seen: whilst the decent behaviour and quiet attention of all, and the solemn appearance of many, might well put to the blush not a few of those I have seen at church in Christian lands.

Riho Riho was of the number—perfectly sober, attentive, and well-behaved. He looked remarkably well; was dressed in a round coat, and pantaloons of dove-coloured satin, white satin waistcoat and silk stockings. No person could have appeared more like a gentleman.

Kamehamaru, the favourite queen, first saw Harriet and Charles at the mission house on the Sabbath. She immediately took the latter in her arms, and claimed him as her own. On Monday, at 11 o'clock, she visited us on board the Thames, accompanied by five or six servants only, and was very pleasant. My writing desk being open, she sat by it, and wrote in English and Honoruru, and read to me in both. She is fond of study, and proud of the acquirements already made.

May 10th.—Captain Clasby having expected to put to sea to-day, we had our baggage removed yesterday to our dwelling in the missionary enclosure, and this morning disembarked ourselves from the Thames, with emotions of regret scarcely less sensibly felt than those with which we bid our homes and country adieu. We felt that we were leaving the society and protection of sincere friends, and knew not what might await us in this land of darkness and sin. We are now the inmates of our Indian hut, and though we doubt not our dear friends would greatly commiserate our situation, could they witness it, still we can assure them, that we feel ourselves more contented and happy, and are more comfortably located, than we could have expected. Our house might easily be erected in the smallest room in yours, being neither so long nor broad, and the ridge of the roof only nine feet from the ground—the eaves little more than three feet. It is composed entirely of small poles and grass; it has three small holes in the sides for windows, without sash or glass, and the door has neither bolt, lock, nor bar.

May 11th.—Sunday. Preached my first sermon at the English service, to a large audience, in which I was happy to recognise some of our friends from the Thames, she being still at anchor in the harbour. About half of those, who we hoped were seriously impressed with the subject of religion on the voyage, much to our sorrow, have clearly proved, since they have been in port, that the root of the matter is not in them—their goodness was as "the morning cloud and early dew," and disappeared under the influence of temptation and sin. One only, however, of the number, had ever expressed any hope; but that one had appeared a most interesting and decided case—so much so, that I cannot but believe, that though overcome by evil, he will yet abhor himself, and repent in dust and ashes: others by their steadfastness, in the midst of corruption, greatly rejoiced our hearts, and enabled us with fresh confidence to commend them to God, and hope that they would thus be kept safe through every fiery trial.

May 14th.—On Monday, the 12th, we saw our favourite ship again put to sea, and in doing it, felt keener sensations at the idea of our separation than can easily be imagined. I could not help watching her "lessening sail," till she seemed but a speck in the horizon—the starting tear then blinded my vision, and before I could brush it away, the fond object was gone from my sight—gone most probably for ever.

Yesterday it was determined in full meeting, that before occupying any new stations, an exploring deputation should make the tour of Haraii, visiting every place of any importance on that island, and bring in a report of the mission at Honoruru. Of this deputation I was appointed a member, and feel it a duty to accept the appointment.

Religious.

Fifth Annual Report of the Managers of the Religious Tract Society of the City of Washington.

PROCEEDINGS.

Thursday, July 8, 1824.—The Society met at the City Hall—Rev. Dr. Laurie presided, and opened the meeting with prayer.

The Report of the managers for the last year was read by the Secretary, and ordered to be printed.

The Treasurer's Account was received, audited by a Committee, and reported correct: After which, the Society proceeded to elect officers and managers for the ensuing year. They are as follows:

Rev. Dr. James Laurie, *President.*
Mr. Andrew Coyle, *Treasurer.*
John Coyle, Jun. *Secretary.*

Managers.

Rev. Reuben Post, Alexander M'Donald, John Underwood, John Coyle, Sen. Thomas H. Gillis, Thomas Donoho.

On motion, the Society adjourned. Concluded with prayer.

JOHN COYLE, Jr. *Secretary.*

REPORT.

The present is an auspicious day to the Church. Each coming year discloses to the eye of faith fresh evidence that the time is rapidly approaching, when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ. Among the signs of the times, none more forcibly impresses our minds, than the increasing interest manifested by the Christian world in behalf of Bible, Missionary, Sabbath School, and Religious Tract, Societies. These are the weapons that, wielded with divine energy, shall, in the fulness of time, crush and destroy the kingdom of Satan, and plant on its ruins the glorious banner of the Prince of peace. As a society, we bear an humble part in this mighty work of evangelizing the world; and, with the glory of God for our aim, the salvation of souls for our object, and the testimony of an approving conscience for our reward, we are encouraged to proceed with renewed zeal, in a cause so benevolent in its purposes, and so glorious in its results.

To be convinced that Tract Societies, though apparently feeble, are, nevertheless, most efficient agents in circulating the Gospel throughout our guilty world, and causing the desolations of sin to yield to the blessings of Christianity; we have only to cast our eyes towards the mighty operations of the London Tract Society. Within the last six-and-twenty years, more than sixty millions of Tracts (of which number, upwards of ten millions were published during the last year) have been issued from its presses, and have gone to the various regions and nations of the earth, to preach the glad tidings of salvation through a crucified Redeemer. We would also notice, as next to this in extent and usefulness, the American Tract Society, which, during the ten years it has been in operation, has published and circulated 4,217,500 tracts. We are informed, that one hundred and seventy-five auxiliaries, and twenty-eight depositories, have been added to it during the last year. These, with the number previously formed, may be compared to so many spiritual banks scattered over our extensive country, from which the poor in heart may constantly draw a rich supply of treasures that shall endure to life eternal. With these, we may name the New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore Tract Associations; which, like so many lesser luminaries, diffuse light, life, and warmth, on all within the influence of their respective orbits.

The Tract Society of Washington continues to move in the same narrow sphere in which it has hitherto moved. Our means and the limits of our operations are equally contracted; the latter being the legitimate consequence of the former. Scarcely known beyond the circle of a few tried friends, we have reached the sixth year of our existence, and have, during that period, put into circulation, in the city and its vicinity, 32,500 tracts, containing upwards of 325,000 pages of religious matter. Of this number, 6,775 tracts were distributed during the last year, in the following places, viz:—To subscribers in the city, 3000; in the Sabbath schools, 900; at the Navy Yard, Marine Barracks, Capitol Hill, and Greenleaf's Point, 700; at the Poor House, Orphan Asylum, and Gaol, 392; on board of the United States brig Porpoise, packet boat, and steam boat, 483; in Bladensburg, Queen Anne, and Prince George's counties, Md. and Fairfax county and Morgantown, Va. 1300. These, like the good seed in the Gospel, have been scattered, some on the rock, some amongst thorns, some by the way-side, and not a few, we hope, in good ground, which, in due time, will spring up and bear fruit an hundred fold. Never, we may safely assert, has Christianity devised a more effectual method for the advancement of knowledge and piety amongst all classes of society, than the dissemination of religious tracts. With a few of these at hand, the settled pastor, the missionary, the traveller, the sea-faring man, the teacher of youth, parents, pious females, and even little children, may, yes, have become the heralds of salvation, the ministers of peace, to multitudes of careless, thoughtless sinners.

With these encouraging facts in view, where is there one, having the name of a Christian, who will not heartily contribute to the support of a cause so benevolent, so truly Christian. We ask not the votaries of pleasure, the children of this world, the voluptuary, and the sensualist, for support, in a cause diametrically opposed to their principles and practice; but to you, O Christians, who know, experimentally, the rich blessing of that salvation which flows from a Saviour's death, to you, we confidently appeal. Remember, dear brethren, your high calling; remember the dying words of your Saviour, "Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples." Look, then, at the moral desolation around you, and at the trophies which sin has every where reared, and will you remain inactive? Can you withhold that pittance, which, under the divine blessing, may be the means of counteracting the deadly evil? Be assured the great enemy sleeps not, but with unceasing diligence is sowing the tares whilst Christians slumber. Arise, then, let Christian love stimulate you to Christian zeal, in all that relates to the glory of the Mediator's kingdom How honourable, to be workers together with God! How honourable, to be instrumental in contributing, even in the smallest degree, to the enlargement of that kingdom, which shall finally embrace all nations; and of hastening that time, when shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, "Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain: and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." Even so, Lord Jesus, Amen.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) July 9, 1824.

Dear Brethren and Friends,

The North Carolina Baptist Society for Missions, Foreign and Domestic, held their ninth Anniversary at Haywood's meeting house, the 4th Saturday, Sunday, and Monday in May last, as you anticipated. Truly may it be said, that this meeting was important and deeply interesting—the report made by the missionaries that were appointed May, 1823, exhibited joyful tidings. Hundreds have been added to the churches since last meeting, and many more inquiring the way to Zion. The glorious cause of truth is prevailing, the church of Christ rising, and errour falling. Not less than 2,500 members have been added to the Baptist churches, in the middle section of this state, since the last revival commenced; and in many places the prospect continues to be very hopeful and encouraging. The Macedonian cry was presented to the Board from many parts: Come over and help us—send us the heralds of the cross to proclaim salvation to sinners in our regions. To this request much attention was manifested, and every countenance glowed with anxiety; the sincerity of which was sealed by many tears. Seven missionaries were appointed to travel until the 4th Saturday in November next; at which time the Board will meet at the Cross Road church, Wake county, 11 miles north east from Raleigh. More will be added to the number then, if the state and prospect of our funds will justify such a measure. As the Board has re-appointed me agent until the next annual meeting, it is my particular request that you will, *as soon as possible*, forward to me, by letter, the amount of subscription in your society for the present year, as correctly as possible; and also the time of your next annual meeting, where it will be holden, who are elected to preach, and who is your corresponding secretary, as I wish to be better prepared than heretofore to make my report; and, also, that I may know how to publish your meeting in the Columbian Star and other public papers, in due time. The Anniversary of the State Society will be holden at Mount Moriah, Orange county, five miles north of Chapel Hill, to commence on the 4th Saturday in July, 1825. It will be truly gratifying if you will appoint a delegate to represent you in that meeting, and enclose your money in the letter, and direct it to the President; which will be of great advantage to the committee of finance, in preparing their report; and will also relieve me of much trouble. Please to change your small money for larger: it is more convenient while in the hurry of business at the meeting. I have visited the eastern part of the state, as far as the ocean, since May, and have formed ten respectable auxiliary societies. The amount subscribed by them is $588. This I was enabled to accomplish, through much fatigue, in five weeks. The total number of auxiliary societies now in operation in this state is 38. It is now too late for the enemies of missions to say that this is not the work of God. Many who were formerly opposed to the cause, have caught the missionary flame, and are now aiding us with energy. The great zeal and interest you have manifested to this good cause, and the liberal donations you have made, have stimulated others to engage in the same godlike employment. The language breathed forth in the different letters to the Board has endeared the societies to our hearts. Your standing and usefulness will be presented to the public in our minutes as a conspicuous people. It cannot fail to give you much satisfaction, while you hear of the great numbers lately converted to the Christian religion, and recollect that you are bearing an humble and faithful part in sending forth your alms with your prayers. May the Lord bless and prosper you in your present station of usefulness, and cause you abundantly to enjoy those blessings you are so willing to aid us in imparting to others.

With sentiments of the highest esteem and regard, I remain, with undiminished affection, your unworthy labourer in the Gospel of the blessed God.

ROBERT T. DANIEL,
Corresponding Secretary, and Agent for the North-Carolina Baptist Society for Missions, Foreign and Domestic.

P. S. Our minutes will shortly be forwarded to you.

From the New-York Religious Chronicle.

The receipts of the *London Missionary Society* for the last year were reported, at their late anniversary, at 34,002*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* ($150,971 94) and the expenditures at 33,005*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ($146,543,66)

J. Butterworth, Esq. M. P. in adverting to the affair at Demarara, read a letter from a friend to whom he had sent a copy of Mr. Smith's trial, in which, after expressing his surprise at the verdict, he says, "I opened my will, and immediately inserted 100*l.* for the benefit of the widow."

The resolution respecting the innocence of Mr. Smith, to which we have before alluded, was moved by the Hon. B. Noel, and unanimously carried.

SEAMEN'S BIBLE SOCIETY.

The sixth anniversary meeting of this Society was held at the city of London Tavern, on the sixth of May.

The Rt. Hon. Admiral Viscount Exmouth acted as Chairman on the occasion.

The Secretaries' Report stated that the success of the Society had fully realized the expectations of its founders—that, however, there was still need for continued and increased exertion, or the effect of the measures already adopted would be lost.

During the six years of the Society's existence, it appeared the sum of 5,636*l.* 17*s.* ($25,249 58) had been raised for the purpose of supplying the merchant seamen with the Scriptures.

The Treasurer's Report exhibited the funds of the Society to be in a flourishing condition. An anonymous donation of 100*l.* ($444) had been received, and a like sum from the East India Company. Upwards of 113*l.* ($501 72) had also been received from the Ladies Association at Westminster. Seven hundred and sixty-four Bibles and one hundred and fourteen Testaments were sold to seamen at Gravesend during the last year, and 193 Bibles and 162 Testaments to seamen in the port of London, principally in the coasting trade, by the Society's Agent, who during this period has visited more than 4600 vessels. The total number of copies of the Bible and Testament sold the last year was 1431. In the first year of the Society's existence not less than 1705 Bibles and 4068 Testaments were left at Gravesend by their agent without payment; but, since that time, such has been the disposition of the sailors to procure the Scriptures, and such the number found on board of the vessels visited, that it has not been thought necessary to leave this year more than 20 Bibles and 184 Testaments without payment.

The total distribution of this Society since its formation is 8167 Bibles and 9769 Testaments.

A number of striking anecdotes respecting the eagerness of the seamen to procure copies of the Scriptures, and illustration of their improved moral condition, were detailed in the conclusion of the report.

It is well known that in many Catholic countries the circulation of the Scriptures among the common people has been opposed by the ecclesiastical authorities, and that from the influence of the priests the people have been often rendered unwilling to receive the sacred volume. At a meeting of a Bible Association in London, the last spring, the Rev. S. Blackburn related the following expedient for exciting the attention of this class, and making them desirous of reading the Bible. He had it from an ingenious and laborious clergyman in Ireland. "This clergyman, in his zeal to promote the reading of the Bible, had St. Paul and St. Peter's Epistles published in the form of a pamphlet, prefixing only to the latter the title—'the Epistle of St. Peter.' Nobody would read them. Well, he got a wood cut of St. Peter's at Rome put to the frontispiece of a new edition, with the title—'the Epistles of St. Peter, the head of the Church.' They were immediately caught up and read. One poor man came to the pious good clergyman, and said somebody else was referred to in that book; he would like to know who that was. The clergyman said 'yes, St. Paul,' and he gave him St. Paul's Epistles. He read them, and said another was spoken of whom he would like to know a little about. 'Certainly,' said the clergyman, giving him more of the sacred book in a separate pamphlet, so that thus he at length read the whole Bible."

Praiseworthy.—At a meeting of the Board of Visitors of the Military Academy at West Point, on the evening of the 8th of June, it was unanimously resolved, says the New-York Observer, "that in the opinion of the Board, the *Sunday drills* and inspection of arms ought to be dispensed with, as unnecessary and inexpedient. *Unnecessary,* as in time of peace, no exigencies can require them; and *inexpedient,* as well, because they interrupt the *rest* which the Creator has provided for all his creatures—as because they are calculated to excite or cherish prejudices against the institution, in the minds of a large and respectable portion of the nation.—They are also *inexpedient,* because they are calculated to disqualify the Cadets for the peculiar *public* duties of the day, and those more *private* pursuits, which are so important in their influence upon the character and morals of the members of the establishment."

Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

England.—By late arrivals from Liverpool, London dates to the 20th ult. and Liverpool to the 24th ult. have been received. We notice in an account taken from one of these papers, that the Hon. John Randolph, with the other passengers in the ship Nestor, from New-York, had been landed at Kinsale; and that Mr. Randolph had proceeded for London. It was understood that Parliament would be prorogued on the 24th; but it was not known whether the King would do it in person or by commission.

The petitions of the merchants of London praying for the recognition of South American Independence, had been presented in the House of Commons by Sir James Mackintosh. "On this occasion," says the Liverpool Advertiser, "Mr. Canning made a statement of the present views of government with respect to South America, some parts of which were extremely satisfactory, while others were not very intelligible. One most important fact, however, he disclosed, namely, that ministers were at length of opinion that they had waited long enough for the example of Spain; that courtesy towards the mother country had no further claims upon us; and that Great Britain was now at full liberty to act on her own counsels." Mr. Canning's views on this subject are supposed to have met with some opposition in the Cabinet, particularly from Chancellor Eldon. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce had also petitioned in favour of recognising South American liberty.

Petitions had been presented in both houses of Parliament, from the Dissenters, against the Test and Corporation oaths. That in the House of Commons was signed by 10,000 individuals.

The bill to repeal the act for preventing artisans from leaving the country, was read a third time and passed in the House of Lords.

Information of the passage into a law of our Tariff Bill had reached England. The high import rates, observes the Hull Advertiser, imposed on British goods by this absurd law, will be severely felt in the manufacturing districts of this country; but we have no doubt it will be felt more injuriously in America.

Several pictures were destroyed at Carlton Palace, on the evening of the 8th June, by an accidental fire which took place in one of the rooms. The person of his "Most Sacred Majesty," was rudely laid hold of by a watchman, while the former was endeavouring to escape from the danger. From his anxious manner, the "trusty guardian" thought that "the Sovereign had come there for no good purpose."

The widow of Riego is represented to be in a dying state. Her medical attendants considered her case hopeless.

Don Felix Castro, appointed to negotiate a loan in England, and Gen. Albear, Deputy to the United States, and his Secretary, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th of June, from Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Brougham was attacked in the anti-chamber of the House of Commons, on the same spot where Mr. Percival was assassinated, by the Mr. Gourlay, who some years ago made so much disturbance among our neighbours in Upper Canada. As the instrument used, however, was only a switch, and not a dagger, Mr. Brougham escaped unhurt. Gourlay was committed for a breach of privilege. It seemed to be conceded that he was insane.

Ireland.—Accounts from Galway represent the western part of the county as in a state of frightful distress, and that the condition of the county was so alarming that if the peasantry were not relieved, starvation must be the inevitable consequence. The typhus fever had set in, and several families were reduced to a scanty morsel once in 24 hours. There was a total want of employment.

France.—Paris papers to the 13th ult. have been received at New-York, by the ship Queen Mab, from Havre. They do not add much to former accounts.

A change of ministry has taken place in France, but not such as was expected. Chateaubriand, the minister regarded as the head of the ultra royalist party, has been dismissed from the Cabinet. Villele holds, ad interim, the office of Foreign Affairs.

The number of land and sea forces, called out annually, in France, had been increased from 40,000 to 60,000, and the term of service made eight years instead of six.

The bulls of the bishop of Montauban, (M. Cheverus, formerly bishop of the diocess of Boston, in this country,) had been suspended until he took measures to cover his character of citizen of Fr[ance,] which he had lost by being natu[ralized] when he was in the United States. [The] bishop of Cincinnati, (Mr. Fenwick,) being at Rome receiving succour from [the] Pope, had passed through Lyons on h[is way] to Paris and London, where he is re[ceiving] donations for the purpose of [propagat]ing the Catholic religion in this country. [He] was accompanied by two zealous pri[ests of] the Propaganda, which his Holiness [destin]ed for the United States, as a mark [of his] "special favour and paternal [...] Count Winzergerode, the dismissed [Wur]temberg Minister, was also on his w[ay to] this country.

Spain.—Some disturbances, as [for]merly reported, had taken place in [...] owing, it is said in one account, to a [scarci]ty of provisions, but a supply having [...] the place had become quiet.

Portugal.—Since the triumph [...] by the king of Portugal, he appears [to have] devoted his attention in real ear[nest to] measures calculated to benefit the [...] Regarding all farther interferences [with his] former colonies as hopeless, he is [said to] have given orders for dismantling the [...] intended for the expedition to Brazil [in con]sequence of negotiations going on [...] for settling the dispute between [the] countries. Prince Miguel, accompa[nied by] his Chamberlain, landed at Brest on [...] June.

A Paris paper announces the re[call of] M. Hyde de Neuville from the post of [Am]bassador of Lisbon, and the appoint[ment of] the Baron de Royer in his place.

Russia.—The latest accounts from [St. Pe]tersburg, state, that great changes were [ex]pected to take place in the Russian [...] and Council of State. The Empe[ror is] expected at Warsaw, to be present [at the] opening of the Polish Diet; and in [...] going to the Baths of Carlsbad, in B[ohemia] it is said the Imperial Autocrat wo[uld fav]our the southern provinces of his [em]pire with his presence, and extend [...] to Astrachan and the Caucasus. [The Vi]enna papers contradict the reports [of an]other interview between Francis and [Alex]ander.

Greece and Turkey.—The accounts [from] Greece were favourable. The el[ections] were about to take place, and were [found]ed on the principle of universal su[ffrage,] every person in Greece above 21 y[ears of] age being permitted to vote.

After great preparations had been [made] at Zante to convey the body of Lord [Byron] to England, Lord Sydney Osborne [ob]jected to the measure, which is said to [have] been considered a law, that the rem[ains of] the illustrious deceased should be [buried] at Zante.

It is again said, that the Turkish go[vern]ment had given positive orders for the [eva]cuation of Moldavia and Wallachia. [The] fleet which sailed from the Darda[nelles] was thought to be destined merely to [...] the fortresses of the island of Negr[opont.]

East Indies.—Intelligence has been [re]ceived in London, from Calcutta, of the [mid]dle of February. The accounts are, [that] Lord Amherst was in good health, a[nd] quiet in the company's own possessio[ns, but] a war with the Burmans seemed in[evitable.] Mr. Chew, a Bengal branch pilot, [had been] seized by the Burmans, and sent to [their cap]ital, Ummerapoora. A large detachm[ent of] troops, with a train of artillery, had m[arch]ed towards the Burman frontier, and [it was] reported that the 15th light infantry, [under] Colonel M'Creagh, was to proceed [...] by water from Calcutta.

Africa.—A complete confirmation [has] been received from Cape Coast, of the [de]feat of the English troops and the de[struc]tion of the officers by the Ashantees. [The] army was between Dixcove and E[lmina] when the last accounts came away, [and it] was contemplated by the forces from [Cape] Coast, to make another attack on these [bar]barians.

It is stated in the Boston papers, [that] the force under Sir Charles M'Ca[rthy] amounted to 400 regulars and 1100 m[ilitia;] when attacked by the Ashantees, a[nd that] only two officers and 25 men escaped. [The] officers were brevet Major Ricket[ts and] Lieut. Erskine. The Ashantees [...] Sir Charles, and it was said the Kin[g had] taken his scull for a helmet. The [...] militia were Fantees. The Ashantees [force] was supposed to be about 10,000."

Pirates.—The depredations of these [ma]rauders have, of late, been perpetra[ted in] full view of the city of Matanzas. A [num]ber of merchants, and captains of ve[ssels] in that port, on the 30th ult. petitione[d the] Secretary of the Navy, through the [...] American Consul, for further protectio[n, by] keeping a cruiser constantly in and [off] the harbour. A gang of these despe[radoes] lately captured the schooner Merca[...] New-York, on whose cargo, it is said, [up]wards of $50,000 was insured. The sch[oon]er was carried to Sagua de Grande, to [the lee]ward of Matanzas, "where (says a [letter] from the consignees) Mr. Jose Manuel [...] was set on shore, after being bound and [hang]ed by the neck to extort information [if there] was money on board. He gives no ac[count] of the crew, having been for three da[ys con]fined alone in the cabin, from whic[h he] was set in a boat by four armed me[n, and] put on shore on the beach. He was a [passen]ger on board, and is the only one th[at has] been heard of."

Capt. Singer, of the brig Columbi[a, ar]rived at Philadelphia, on the 27th inst. [from] St. John's, P. R. states, that there we[re ...] pirates brought over by land from Ca[...] a small port at the west end of the is[land.] The Governor is taking active mea[sures to] suppress piracy, and has ordered eve[ry ...] within a mile of the coast, to be razed [in the] space of 8 days:—a launch is likewise [to be] fitted out of each port in the Island. [The] villains now in the hands of the autho[rities] are likely to *get their deserts,* as th[ere is] every reason to believe they will be [...] It is said they are part of a gang, wh[o mur]dered the crews of most of the vessels [that] fell into their hands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New-York.—The Albany Advertis[er con]tains a concise account of their great C[anal,] from which we extract the following [par]ticulars:—The length of the Erie ca[nal is] three hundred and sixty-three mi[les, of] which two hundred and eighty were

navigable, in the fall of 1823, and it is ed to be completed, during the next It has eighty one locks, which are feet in length, and fifteen feet wide, s many waste weirs, culverts, aque- and bridges. Last year the tolls ted to $165,037, and they are expect- s year, to exceed $200,000. The plain Canal is sixty-three miles long, its locks of the same dimensions as er. Its tolls, last year, amounted to 56, and they are expected, this year, unt to $50,000. These canals form a n with the Hudson River, at Albany, there is building a basin 4,300 feet th, and a sloop lock 180 feet long, and feet wide, is to be constructed. The boats are generally from 29 to 30 raw three feet of water, and cost from to six hundred dollars. It has been sed, that boats of 100 tons can be navi- on the Canals; the largest, that has een built, is a scow of 60 tons.

ssouri.—The St. Louis Enquirer, of 23, contains the following:—The rains everal weeks have been excessive— Missouri and Mississippi have risen their banks, and much injury has been ned by those residing in the bottom many of whom have been compelled move. The ferry boat at St. Charles d from hill to hill, a distance of about es. The Mississippi has commenced g, and we hope will continue to do so. learn from passengers in the Steam Rocket, that the river below had fall- arly twelve feet, and we entertain a hope that this flood will be confined in the levees.

e understand that Major Campbell and Steven Rector are appointed to fill new Indian Agencies created on the er Missouri. Both these gentlemen ered important services in the last war, atter of whom particularly distinguish- mself on the Upper Mississippi, in res a boat's crew exposed to the fire of 700 Indians, which he did at the im- nt hazard of his life. The boat was on and contained a quantity of powder and r stores for Prairie du Chein. We are to see a disposition on the part of go- ment to reward merit and services in way. Our Republic is not ungrateful.

a Fayette.—A letter from Havre, of the ult. states, that General La Fayette oses to take passage for the port of -York, in the ship Stephania, and that would determine on the subject the fol- ng day. The Stephania had agreed to until the 10th of July, in case the eral could be ready to embark by that

he common council of Alexandria, D. C. *unanimous* vote, have appointed a com- ee of six persons from their body to e suitable preparations for receiving . LA FAYETTE upon his arrival in this ntry.

Meteor.—On Saturday night last, between d 10 o'clock, says the Alexandria Her- we were surprised with a sudden and ing light which continued in the streets this place for three or five seconds. We n learnt from others, whose situation af- ded them an opportunity of seeing the se, that it was from a meteor, which s described to us as follows:—Its course S. W.—appeared to the eye about the of a gallon measure, leaving a train of eral yards in length, resembling a per- ly red flame—and was visible, agreeably the shortest time mentioned, three nutes, though the light in the streets only ted about as many seconds.

Earthquake.—A slight shock of an earth- ke was felt in the western part of Wash- ton city, on Thursday, the 15th instant, ut twenty minutes before twelve o'clock. the following accounts, it appears that line of the earthquake was very exten- e. The Clarksburg (Va.) Intelligencer s—"A severe shock of an earthquake, s felt on Thursday, the 15th instant, 20 nutes after 11 o'clock, A. M. in the town Weston, Lewis county, (Va.) and it is d, was slightly felt by a few individuals this place."

A Wheeling (Va.) paper of the 17th in- nt, says—"A smart shock of an earth- ke was felt in this place on Thursday t; it occurred a few minutes before 12 lock, and continued an unusual length of e."

A Chilicothe (Ohio) paper of the 16th tant, says—"Yesterday morning, the 15th, 17 minutes after 11 o'clock, we felt in s place, a smart shock of an earthquake, ich lasted about fifty seconds, and was companied, or rather preceded, by a low mbling noise, like distant thunder. The brations were about two in a second, and peared to be in a northwest and southeast ection. It was not accompanied by the ual atmospheric indications. On the con- ry, the sky was clear and serene, the at- sphere elastic and bracing, a fine breeze wind blowing."

A word of advice.—The following brief monition, taken from the Connecticut irror, deserves the attention of all who ve more regard for the blessing of health, an for the gratification of their appetites. "We must remind people that now is the e for green corn, green apples, cucum- rs, hot days, damp evenings, and sick ildren. A little attention in season may ve pain, and even life to say nothing of e anxiety of parents and the expense of edicine, advice, and professional attend- ce."

Letter Carrying.—A man employed in a am boat, has been fined $10 at Philadel- ia, for carrying a letter between that city d Wilmington, (Del.) The justice who ed the case, was of opinion that the letter's ing *unsealed* did not exempt the carrier om the penalty.

New-Orleans.—Accounts from New-Or- ns, of the 2d inst. mention a great rise of e waters in the upper country, occasioned long and heavy rains. The heat had en very oppressive in the city, more so, is said, than it had been for 15 years. The aths from the 22d to the 28th of June were three of which were by malignant fever.

Steam Engines.—It is said that there are this time 12,000 steam engines in action Great Britain, and it is estimated that by ese engines the work of 250,000 horses is ved. Supposing each horse to consume nually the produce of two acres, 500,000 res are thus set free for other purposes.

Important Invention.—The Norfolk Her- d describes a machine invented by Mr. harles Brodie, of that town, by which the orkmen lately descended 18 feet under ater, and re-placed a plank on the bottom the Delaware 74, which had rotted in consequence of the accidental removal of the copper thereon, at the time the ship was launched. On the old plan, it is said, the cost of repairing it, would have cost from 25 to $30,000.

Naval.—The Sloop of War Ontario, Capt. *John B. Nicholson*, commander, sailed from New-York, on Thursday, the 22d instant, for the Mediterranean.

THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY,

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1824.

"*Two Sermons, delivered in the Baptist church, Augusta, Georgia. 1st,* "*On Parental duties.*" 2d, "*The Judgment of Enemies in Favour of Religion.*" *By* WILLIAM T. BRANTLY, *A. M. Pastor of the church, and Rector of the Richmond Academy.*"

These discourses purport to have been preached in the course of the author's pastoral duties, and to have been published with a view to their more extensive usefulness. They bear evidence that the author possesses habits of sound thought; as well as an acquaintance with the philosophy of the human character. This is especially true of the first sermon, in which the important subject of Parental Duties is treated with much originality of thought and vigour of argument. The author advocates, with eloquent energy, "the solemn and public presentation of children;" and meets the common objections against the practice with great force of reasoning.

We wish that this sermon were in the hands of every Baptist. We would present to our readers several extracts from the argumentative parts; but we some time since resolved to decline any further discussion of the subject, and in consequence were constrained to reject several able communications, on both sides.

In our next paper, we shall publish several valuable extracts from the Sermon, which have no bearing on the controversy.

The second sermon is less valuable, and we think less able, than the first, though its pretensions are greater. It contains many important thoughts, and a tone of elevated piety marks the discussion of the superiority of the Christian hope. The text is, "*their rock is not as our rock, our enemies themselves being judges.*"—Deut. xxxii. 31. A close adherence to the *figure* introduced has led the author into several incongruous metaphors. The title of the sermonleads one to expect, what the author has in fact furnished, a citation of examples; but the greater number of these examples are those of martyrs and holy men, who have given their testimony to the sustaining power of religion, in the hour of sorrow and of death. These are not impertinently introduced, we allow, to show the superiority of the Christian's "rock;" but there would have been a more logical unity and precision in the sermon, had it corresponded strictly with its title, and been illustrated, by a wider selection of appropriate examples. It may be observed, moreover, that the confessions of such men, as Voltaire, Chesterfield, Hume, &c. are rather avowals of the cheerless despair which awaits the infidel, than the direct "judgment of enemies in favour of religion." It is certainly of great importance to show, that the infidel's system is built on the sand; but this fact cannot, of itself, prove that the Christian has reared his edifice on the everlasting rock.

These remarks do not, however, affect the solid merit of these discourses. We hope that the author will favour the public with further tokens of his industry, erudition, and zeal. His style is somewhat laboured, and is polished with considerable taste. It is the best, in those parts, where the author is earnestly engaged in his argument, and is not at leisure to attempt a flourish. The chief objection which we make to it is, that, in almost every page, we could point out several useless words.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Magazines and newspapers, political, literary and religious, multiply around us faster than we can note and record them. This rapid increase is indicative of the growth of our population, and of the eager desire for information which characterizes our countrymen. We cannot consider it, however, as an evidence or a prognostic of the rising character of our popular literature. If the number of periodical publications be greatly multiplied, the circulation of the greater part of them will be limited, and the profits small. The proprietors cannot, therefore, employ Editors of competent talents and education; and they are constrained to consult a narrow economy, inconsistent with that enlarged scope which ought to belong to every public journal. They cannot furnish themselves with the requisite apparatus, with an extensive collection of books, and with foreign and domestic journals. The consequence is, that comparatively few of these publications add any thing to the mass of public information. They are mere *conductors* of intelligence—compiled, by the aid of the scissors, and often with little judgment and taste, from a few leading journals. In this way, they diminish the circulation of these journals, and while they deprive their proprietors of a just recompense, force them, in their turn, to contract their plans and lower their pretensions.

This is one reason, why the periodical press in this country is inferior to that of England. A larger number of newspapers are published in the State of New-York alone, than in the British islands. In England, the large newspaper establishments are immensely productive. The consequence, and in its reaction, the cause, is, that six, eight, ten or more gentlemen, of talents and education, are constantly employed in conducting each of them. In this country, there is not, we suppose, a single political paper, which would yield a reasonable profit, from its subscriptions alone. The literary publications are in the same condition. The North American Review receives, we believe, a respectable support, but the patronage bestowed on it is far inferior to that which is enjoyed by the leading Reviews of Great-Britain. Professor Silliman's Journal is, or at least has been, a loss to its proprietors; and the same fate has befallen most of the literary works which have been undertaken among us.

ILLINOIS.

We have a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Illinois, dated June 24, in which he says: "At this time, Illinois is swallowed up in matters that relate to the next election. In less than six weeks, it will be determined whether a Convention shall be called, to alter the Constitution and introduce slavery. I have no doubt, the question will be lost, by 1000 majority, and slavery be for ever excluded."

COLLEGIATE RECORD.

William and Mary College.—There has been, says the New-York Observer, a considerable diminution in the number of students in William and Mary College, (Va.) within the last two years. A committee of the Trustees, appointed to examine into the causes of this state of things, have reported, that in their opinion the college has sustained much injury in consequence of the enforcement of certain regulations of the college, which are unpalatable to the public. The citizens of Richmond have recently proposed that the College should be removed to that place, and the Common Hall of the city have offered to appropriate the sum of $30,000 to defray the expense of procuring a site, and erecting suitable buildings. The President of the College, at a recent meeting of the Visiters, expressed himself in favour of accepting this proposition; but he was opposed by several of the Board, and it was finally determined that another attempt should be made to revive the institution at Williamsburg, and if that should fail, all would unite in a vote for its removal.

REV. MR. WHELPLEY.

The death of the Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in the city of New-York, (not the First *Baptist* Church, as it was inadvertently stated in our last paper,) has caused general regret. A New-York paper furnishes the following obituary notice:—

We have said that the deceased was "no common man—no common minister." But it is of his ministerial character, that we would particularly speak. His mind was of a superior cast, and highly cultivated; and to the graces of Christian charity, philanthropy and benevolence, were added all that is accomplished and endearing in the various relations of life. In the sacred desk, we may justly apply to him the language of the excellent Cowper:—He was

——————— simple, grave, sincere;
In doctrine uncorrupt; in language plain;
And plain in manner; decent, solemn, chaste,
And natural in gesture; much impress'd
Himself, as conscious of his awful charge,
And anxious mainly that the flock he fed
Might feel it too; affectionate in look,
And tender in address, as well becomes
A messenger of grace to guilty man.

But he rests from his labours. Hushed is that voice, every tone of which was but lately so thrilling and eloquent. Many an auditor will now remember the tender emphasis with which, in his messages of faithfulness and of love, he so often pronounced "Dear hearers;" and the recollection will echo back with it the purport of those appeals. The emotions awakened by the contemplation of the death of a person of Mr. Whelpley's singular worth and character, are mingled and varied. When his splendid talents, his intellectual resources, his amiable deportment, and above all, his piety, which combined so eminently to fit him for usefulness, are presented to our minds, we feel all regret and disappointment. We feel the loss of such a star in the Christian hemisphere, whose early brightness had given rise to such glowing expectation of the light it would shed for many years to come. But, on the other hand, when we reflect that every mortal is beset with trials, and that those of a faithful minister are numerous and often peculiarly painful, it is sweet to think that he is at rest—that his earthly toils and troubles are at an end—that he inhales that pure atmosphere, the attainment of which was the subject of many an ardent desire—and that his pure spirit, freed from all its sublunary incumbrances, released from its pains and its sorrows, now ranges the ethereal fields of paradise in health, with enlarged capacities for receiving happiness, and draws its supplies without alloy from the clear sparkling fountain of life and light, and immortality and joy! "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever."

BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY.

From a mass of letters received by the Agent of this Society, all of which are filled with expressions of cordial approbation and assurances of zealous concurrence, we select the two following only. The letter from the Agent of the American Tract Society is an admirable one. It was dictated by the catholic spirit of primitive Christianity.

EATONTON, (Ga.) July 9.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you, that in order to promote the views of "the Baptist General Tract Society," in the dissemination of religious tracts, a Society has recently been formed in this place, styled "the Eatonton Tract Society, auxiliary to the Baptist General Tract Society."

After adopting a constitution, differing but little from that published in the Columbian Star, of the 10th April, the Society elected as its officers the present year, Thomas Cooper, President; Waid Hill, Treasurer; and John M'Bride, Agent.

In obedience to an order of the Board of Managers, I herewith transmit you $20; for which we wish you to send us, as soon as practicable, the value of $15 in Tracts; the balance, $5, you will, according to your constitution, retain in order to aid the General Tract Society in its operations.

As you have established no depository of Tracts in this section, we would suggest the propriety of making one in this place. There are in this county six Baptist churches. Amongst these, as well as amongst our population generally, we feel no hesitation in saying, a large number of Tracts might be profitably distributed.

Yours, with respect,

JOHN M'BRIDE, *Agent.*

ANDOVER, (Mass.) July 15.

DEAR SIR,

Yours of the 8th is received, and it is grateful to recognise in it the same spirit of enterprise and enlarged benevolence which characterizes the efforts of the *Baptists* at Washington. Call yourselves what you may, we feel that you are engaged in the same cause with us—that our *fears*, our *hopes*, our *aims* are *one*, and we hope the God of Heaven may prosper you. Local prejudices, and the prejudices connected with names and sects, exist every where, and I have no doubt, that your society will gain access to multitudes whom ours would never reach, especially at the south and west, and while it is doing that, it will probably not curtail our operations in the smallest degree. I believe that the secret of the success with which benevolent efforts at the north have been crowned, consists in their being founded on the principles of *true religion*, the humbling religion of Jesus Christ.—An array of splendid names will not accomplish the work—motives addressed to human pride and the selfish principles of our nature, will not do it—and as long as Christ guards the active friends of benevolence, giving them wisdom, and strength, and love to his cause, they go on and prosper, but when he leaves them, they will fail.

After several useful hints, suggested by his experience, Mr. H. proceeds:

Funds are essential to the success of such an object. Your Baptist brethren *ought* to give you *ten thousand* dollars for this object without delay—and yet the only way to get it is, to *go forward*. Let our brethren see that we are doing something—that we are embarrassed for want of funds, (I do not mean, that we are greatly troubled and perplexed, but that if we had more means, we could do vastly more—the way being all open if we only had funds) and they will give them. In other words, let us go forward, trusting in God, and he will not suffer the cause to fail, because his children will not give of their substance. While you get *ten* thousand from the Baptists, we shall get *twenty* if *we can* from the Congregationalists and Presbyterians; but at any rate we hope you will get the *ten*, for we are your brethren in Christ Jesus.

W. A. HALLOCK, *Ass't Sec. A. T. Soc.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

AMELIA, (Va.) July 14.

DEAR SIR,—Being a subscriber to the Star, and finding many revivals of religion contained in its columns, I now offer an account of a great revival in this section of our sinful land. Some time in July or August, 1823, a revival commenced at Sandy Creek meeting-house, (Amelia) in which the Lord has been gracious in the conversion of many precious souls. From 75 to 80 persons have already been baptized, and many are still inquiring the way, and crying "what they shall do to be saved." Our kind Redeemer seems to have heard the prayers of our late venerable pastor, Edmond Goode; but whilst I notice this good man in the ministry, permit me also to record the labours of our younger brother, P. L. Townes, who has been labouring much and zealously with our aged pastor. During this revival, the above ministers set out on a missionary tour through the neighbourhood, which was crowned with abundant success. Some inquiring souls followed them from place to place, asking the prayers of the saints.

A BAPTIST.

Extract of a letter to a friend in Washington City, dated

ROCK-SPRING, (Illinois) June 24.

VERY DEAR BROTHER,

On the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst. I attended the organization of the Cape Girardeau Association, (a new one, struck off from the Bethel.) The churches lie in the lower parts of Missouri and Illinois. All things harmonious. The mission principle is recognised in the constitution, as is the correspondence with the Baptist Convention, and other religious bodies. Every preacher and nearly every member in that body, is a zealous friend to missions, &c. I have not visited that quarter before since 1820, but I find the mission cause has made a steady progress in the affections of the people. On the 15th I assisted in forming an Auxiliary Bible Society at Jackson, of 50 members, under very promising circumstances. On the 17th I formed another at Jonesborough, in Union county, Illinois, near the forks of the Ohio and Mississippi, and on the 21st a Female Bible Society, in Kaskaskia. These make eight Bible Societies that have been organised within a few months in Missouri and Illinois, and next Sabbath I expect to originate one in St. Clair county.

In Sunday Schools I am doing something, as you may learn from the printed outline I send you. Four County Societies and several Schools in other counties are in successful operation. My time is most intensely occupied at present, in all these matters; but it affords me the sublimest pleasure thus to labour. It is to be hoped these efforts will not be unavailing towards promoting ultimately the views and interests of the Baptist Convention.

I am, with sincere respect and affection, yours, &c. J. M. PECK.

The Baron Stackelburg, Charge d'Affaires from the court of Sweden, went passenger in the brig Spartan, for Bremen, which sailed from Alexandria on Sunday last.

LITERARY.

The American Tract Magazine, to be published once in two months, was commenced in June. Each number is to contain 24 pages, 12mo. at 50 cents per annum It will be sent to all Auxiliaries gratuitously which make yearly remittances in aid of the Society's funds.

The American Sunday School Magazine, designed to aid the great work of Sabbath School instruction, made its first appearance in the beginning of the present month. The first number contains 32 pages, 8vo. and is printed on fine paper. It is to be published monthly, by the Managers of the American Sunday School Union in Philadelphia, at one dollar and fifty cents per annum.

CONSTITUTION OF CHURCHES.

On the 22d of June, the First Baptist Church was constituted in Winthrop (Me.) Elder J. Haynes presented the right hand of fellowship; Elder Titcomb, of Brunswick, offered the prayer; Dr. Chapin, of Waterville, delivered an address to the church. The church having chosen their deacons, and desiring to have them set apart by prayer and the imposition of hands; Professor Briggs, of Waterville, offered the consecrating prayer; and Elder Titcomb delivered the charge. The number embodied was thirty. Probably about one hundred will be their number in a few days; as many more are ready to unite with them. A new and elegant meeting-house has lately been erected; and a pleasing revival of religion enjoyed, in which about sixty have been converted. The prospects of this church are peculiarly pleasant; and we hope that the Great Head of the Church will smile upon them, and bless them with his special favour.

On the 30th of June, a Baptist church was constituted at Poland, county of Cumberland, (Me.) The principal exercises were as follows: Sermon in the morning by Elder David Nutter, of Livermore. Sermon in the afternoon, adapted to the occasion, by Elder Benjamin Titcomb, jr. of Freeport. The fellowship of sister churches was presented by Elder John Tripp, of Hebron; followed by an address to the newly formed church by Elder James Hooper, of Paris. At the close of the exercises, the assembly removed to the water, and the solemn and precious ordinance of baptism was administered by Elder George Ricker, of Minot.

ORDINATIONS.

At Buffalo, (N. Y.) on the 23d ult. Rev. JOHN N. BROWN, stationed Missionary of the Baptist Convention of the State of New-York, and Pastor of the Baptist church in Buffalo, was set apart, by solemn ordination, to the work of a Gospel minister. Sermon, by Rev. E. Galusha, of Whitesborough.—Ordaining prayer, by Rev. Mr. Griswold, of Fabius.—Charge, by Rev. E. Tucker, of Fredonia.—Right hand ef fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Winchell, of Avon.

In Trenton, (N. Y.) on the 10th ult. over the Baptist church, Rev. GRIFFITH JONES. [This ordination was, by mistake, stated to have taken place in Trenton, New-Jersey.]

On the 13th of June, Elder LAWRENCE GREATRAKE was ordained pastor over the Baptist church in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Elder John Winter, of Bull Creek, introduced the service of the day, by singing and prayer, and by delivering an introductory discourse. Elder David Philips, of Peter's Creek, put the usual questions, and received suitable and appropriate answers from the candidate, and then offered up the ordination prayer, accompanied with the imposition of hands. Elder Wheeler, of Washington, (Pa.) delivered the charge to the candidate, and Elder D. Philips, of Peter's Creek, addressed an appropriate charge to the church, and then closed the interesting service.

MARRIED,

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. Mr. M'Cormick, Mr. THOMAS STONEHAM, to Miss ELIZABETH THOMPSON, both of this city.

In Virginia, on the 14th ultimo, by the Rev. Nathaniel Chambliss, of Sussex, the Rev. JOHN D. WILLIAMS, to Mrs. MARY GRIGG, both of Greensville county.

DIED,

At Philadelphia, on the 22d inst. in his 82d year after a protracted illness, ROBERT PATERSON, LL. D. and for many years Director of the Mint of the United States.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 31, 1824.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
Bacon	lb.	— 7½	— 8
Candles	"	— 10	— 12
Cheese	"	— 7	— 9
Coffee, best	"	— 20	— 21
—— common	"	— 18	— 20
Corn meal	bush.	— 50	
Flour	barrel	5 25	
—— White wheat	"	5 50	
Lard	lb.	— 8	— 9
Lime (Thomaston) retail	cask	1 75	
Molasses	gall.	— 28	
Oil, summer	"	— 42	
Salt	sack	3 00	
Sugar, best	cwt.	11 50	— 12
—— common	"	9 00	
Whiskey, common	gall.	— 26	— 27
—— old	"	— 45	

Poetry.

From Cowper's Task.

Thou art the source and centre of all minds,
Their only point of rest, eternal Word!
From thee departing, they are lost, and rove
At random, without honour, hope, or peace.
From thee is all that soothes the life of man,
His high endeavour, and his glad success,
His strength to suffer, and his will to serve.
But Oh thou bounteous giver of all good,
Thou art of all thy gifts thyself the crown!
Give what thou can'st, without thee we are poor;
And with thee rich, take what thou wilt away.

Miscellany.

From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

As the season is now advancing when invalids begin to wend their way towards those fashionable resorts, we beg leave to suggest a few observations on the general utility of such journies.

The most remarkable cases of relief supposed to have been afforded by natural medicinal waters, have been among persons who have travelled the greatest distance to reach them.—When we hear physicians recommending their patients to go to Saratoga, it reminds us of the story of a prudent father, who, on his death bed, told his son there was an immense treasure buried in one of the fields he had bequeathed to him. The son's anxiety to possess the hidden mammon, can be readily imagined; he turned up every inch of soil on his premises, in search of the wished for prize. As he grew both healthy and rich, while personally cultivating his land, he fortunately discovered, in his old age, that the fruits of industry, health, fortune, and domestic enjoyment, were the precious gems his plantation had afforded him. Thus, too, are the benefits of mineral waters, more the result of the healthful exercise of the journey, and the enlivening scenes which watering places usually present, than of any specific virtues in the springs themselves.

If persons in a delicate state of health, who have no real disease, (and we know there are thousands who are always weakly, and fearful of *over-doing* themselves,) would use the same exertions at home, they are compelled to submit to while jolting in a clumsy carriage on the *road to health*, our celebrated springs would soon be destitute of votaries, and those pantheons of fashion, which attract the genius as well as the beauty of the United States, would rarely quench the thirst of any but the truly infirm, the curious philosopher, or the wandering pilgrim.

There is something, however, in a change of scene, which renders a journey to Saratoga of more utility than exercise at home; but for the virtues of the water in affording relief to the ailing, they might as well wander over the rugged hills of Maine, or visit the Ohio or St. Lawrence, as pamper their imaginary appetites at Lebanon or Saratoga. It is only to those who are affected with some chronic or specific disease, the mineral waters can of themselves afford real benefit.

Inactivity and irregularity are the grand causes of all that sort of valetudinary feebleness, which has become so frequent among those good livers, who have not the curb of poverty to check their unaccountable desire for medical advice. There is no doubt of the fact, that people take too much medicine; where ten actually die of acute disease, ten more are doctored to death at their own solicitation. The same abuses which have insensibly crept into the practice of physic, in relation to chronic maladies, are also taken place in regard to the administration of chalybeate waters. There can be intemperance in drinking water, as well as wine; and when we have seen delicate females at Ballston Spa, swallowing as potent draughts of aquæ minerales, as if their stomachs were like the tubs of the daughters of Danaus, we have ceased to be surprised at the influence of habit on the physical properties of the digestive organs.

Voltaire says that Ogul, a celebrated voluptuary, finding himself extremely ill, in consequence of both indolence and intemperance, sought the advice of a physician. He prescribed a *basilisk*, stewed in rose water. In vain did Ogul despatch his numerous slaves in pursuit of the *basilisk*; not satisfied with their faithfulness, he undertook to find the plant himself. In the course of eight days, he breathed easily, and before the basilisk was found, he wholly recovered. When he reproached the learned professor of the healing art, with a base design to put his life in jeopardy, by sending him on a tedious journey after an article which had no existence in nature, the physician sagaciously informed him, that if it had been obtained, it would have done him no good, but his imagination had excited him to make those efforts on which his restoration wholly depended.

It is a fact, which we have reason to think no one will pretend to contradict, that in England, the Bristol and Bath waters, and in France, the Enghien Aix la Chapelle, in the cases of nineteen out of twenty who frequent them, merely a pretext for intrigues, and those violent sieges of dining and dancing, which turn day into night, and night into oblivion; and when the prosperity and population of this country will warrant the means, we may anticipate among ourselves a frightful catalogue of such evils as originate in overgrown wealth, a love of indolence, and the celebrity of public watering-places.

THE FISHERIES,

Extract of a letter from the Hon. James Lloyd, to President Adams.

The *Bank Fishery* is carried on in vessels generally from 70 to 90 tons burthen, and manned with eight or ten men each. They commence their voyage early in March, and continue in this employment until the last of October, in which they make *two* and sometimes three fares to the United States, bringing their fish home to be cured. The produce of these trips, if successful, after paying the shoremen the expense of making or curing, generally furnishes a sufficient quantity of dried fish to load the vessel for Europe. Those vessels employed in fishing require cables of from 160 to 180 fathoms in length. They must always keep their sails bent to the yards, so as to be ready, in case of accident to the cable, or any of those adverse occurrences to which tempests or casualties incident to anchoring nearly in mid-ocean must expose them. They purchase salted clams for bait, which they procure at considerable expense, and take with them from the United States. They fish night and day, when the fish bite well, which is not always the case, and haul their cod in a depth of water from 45 to 55 fathoms. After catching, they head and open the fish, and place them in the hold, in an uncured, and consequently, in some degree, in a partially perishing state; and after having obtained a fare, or freight, return with it to the United States, to be cured or dried and prepared for exportation; but before this is done, or they can be landed, the fish is always more or less deteriorated, becomes softer, and part of it makes an inferior quality of fish, called Jamaica fish, and the proportion of this Jamaica fish is much greater than it would have been had the fish been dried and cured shortly after having been taken, as is the case with the Coast and Bay Fishery; in addition to which, these vessels employed in the Bank Fishery are unavoidably obliged to prosecute this business with a great comparative expense, as to the wear and tear of their vessels, and loss of time, and with an increased degree of hazard, both as to safety and success.

The *Coast and Labrador Fisheries* are prosecuted in vessels from 40 to 120 tons burden, carrying a number of men according to their respective sizes, in about the same proportion as the vessels on the Bank Fishery. They commence their voyages in May, and get on the fishing ground about the first of June, before which time bait cannot be obtained. This bait is furnished by a small species of fish called *capling*, which strikes in shore at that time, and are followed by immense shoals of cod fish, which feed upon them. Each vessel selects its own fishing ground, along the coasts of the Bay of Chaleur, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Straits of Bellisle, the Coast of Labrador, even as far the Cumberland Island, and the entrance of Hudson's Bay; thus improving a fishing ground reaching in extent from the 45th to the 68th degree of north latitude.

In choosing their situation, the fishermen generally seek some sheltered and safe harbour, or cove, where they anchor in about *six* or *seven fathoms* water, unbend their sails, stow them below, and literally making themselves at home, dismantle and convert their vessels into habitations at least as durable as those of the ancient Scythians. They then cast a net over the stern of the vessel, in which a sufficient number of caplings are soon caught to supply them with bait from day to day. Each vessel is furnished with four or five light boats, according to their size and number of men, each boat requiring two men. They leave the vessel early in the morning, and seek the best or sufficiently good spot for fishing, which is frequently found within a few rods of their vessels, and very rarely more than one or two miles distant from them, where they haul the fish as fast as they can pull their lines, and sometimes, it is said, that the fish have been so abundant, as to be gafted or scooped into the boats, without either hook or line; and the fishermen also say that the cod fish have been known to pursue the capling in such quantities, and with such velocity, as to run in large numbers quite out of water on to the shore. The boats return to the vessels about nine o'clock in the morning, at breakfast, put their fish on board, salt and split them; and after having fished several days, by which time the salt has been sufficiently struck into the fish first caught, they carry them on shore, and spread and dry them on rocks or temporary flakes. This routine is followed every day, with the addition of attending to such as have been spread, and carrying on board and stowing away those that have become sufficiently cured, until the vessel is filled with dried fish, fit for an immediate market, which is generally the case by the *middle or last of August*, with which she then proceeds immediately to Europe, or returns to the United States; and this fish thus caught and cured, is esteemed the best that is brought to market, and for several years previous to that of 1808, was computed to furnish *three fourth parts* of all the dried fish exported from the United States. This fishery was also about that time taking a new form, which would have had a double advantage, both in point of profit and extension; for some of our merchants were beginning to send their large vessels to the Labrador Coast, and its vicinity, to receive there from small fishing boats they employed or purchased from, cured fish to load their vessels with immediately for Europe, thus saving so great an expense in getting the fish to market abroad, as would in a short time have given our merchants a command of the European markets, and would have also afforded an encouragement to a small and very numerous boat fishery, which, from receiving the pay for their labour on the spot, could not fail to have been greatly excited and increased, and enabling the persons concerned in the exportation from the coast, to receive at home the proceeds of their adventures from abroad, about as early as the *bank fish* could have been put into a state fit to be exported from the United States: in addition to which, we were prosecuting a very productive salmon and mackerel fishery, in the same vicinity as most of the pickled fish we had received for some years prior to the war were caught on these shores.

From Verplanck's Anniversary Discourse.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

Painting becomes public and national, when it is employed in perpetuating the expression of the mind speaking in the features of the brave, the good, the truly great—of those whose valour made us free, or by whose wisdom we may become wise; of the heroes of our own country, of the patriots of our own history, of the sages and men of genius of all countries, who have left us those works, which form the intellectual patrimony of civilized man—of the heroes of humanity, of the benefactors of the human race. Then it becomes, indeed, a teacher of morality; it assists in the education of our youth; it gives form and life to their abstract perceptions of duty or excellence; and, in a free State and a moral community, where the arts are thus made the handmaids of virtue, when the imagination of the young patriot calls up the sacred image of his country, it comes surrounded with the venerable forms of the wisest and best of her sons.

I well remember the vivid impression which was produced upon my own mind several years ago, when I first saw the University at Oxford. The quiet grandeur and the pomp of literary ease which are there displayed, did not wholly disarm that dislike, which I could not help feeling towards an establishment which, with so much learning and so much real talent, had for the last century, in its public and academic capacity, done so very little for the improvement of education, and had so long been the sanctuary of unworthy prejudices, and the solid barrier against liberal principles. But, when I beheld her halls and chapels, filled with the monuments, and statues, and pictures, of the illustrious men who had been educated in her several Colleges; when I saw the walls covered with the portraits of those great scholars and eloquent divines, whose doctrines are taught, or whose works are daily consulted by the clergy of all sects in our wide Republic—of the statesmen and Judges, whose opinions and decisions are every day cited as authorities at our bar and in our legislative bodies—of the poets and orators, whose works form the study of our youth and the amusement of our leisure, I could not but confess, that the young men who lived and studied in such a presence, must be dull and brutal indeed, if he was not sometimes roused into aspirations after excellence, if the countenances of the great men which looked down upon him did not sometimes fill his soul with generous thoughts and high contemplations.

Why should we not have every where the same excitements to laudable exertion and honourable ambition? We should spread wide over our land this mixed and mighty influence

Of the Morals, of the Arts,
Which mould a people's hearts.

We, too, have great men to honour, and talents enough to honour them. In our public places and squares, in our Courts of Justice and halls of legislation, the eye should every where meet with some memorial of departed worth, some tribute to public service or illustrious talent.

HEATHEN CRUELTIES.

At a meeting of the Church Missionary Society at Gloucester, (England,) much interest was excited by the relation, given by Leonard Strong, Esq. an Officer of the Navy, of facts which he himself had witnessed in different parts of India. He had seen infants, in considerable numbers, thrown by their own mothers into the Ganges, and the alligators contending for them as their prey. He had witnessed also a Fakeer, or devotee, who, for upwards of 40 years, had suspended a flower-pot from his hand, which had become withered and lifeless. Being admitted, on that occasion, into the interior of the temple, near which the Fakeer sat, he had seen the images of wood and stone, the altar and incense, and other appendages of Heathen Idolatry, all of which the conducting Priest appeared to treat with great contempt; and, on being asked why they countenanced the Fakeer in his delusion, replied, that without some visible proof of the faith reposed in them, they should not be able to retain their predominance over the minds of the people; pointing, at the same time, to a little boy, eight years old, whom they meant to prepare, by working upon his fears and his hopes, to succeed the Fakeer alluded to, in the event of his death. At Trincomalee, in Ceylon, he witnessed a solemn procession of Cingalese Gods, on occasion of one of their festivals; and the cruelties inflicted on two of the lower class of natives, who had lost caste, in consequence of some trivial transgression: and he drew a just and affecting contrast between the condition of these infatuated outcasts, and that of those to whom the Gospel has revealed the only true atonement for sin, made by the Son of God upon the Cross.

Literary.

From the Boston Telegraph.

DELPHIN CLASSICS.

A splendid edition of the Delphin Classics is now publishing in London; to comprehend the writings of Cicero, Claudianus, Callimachus, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Eutropius, Horatius, Juvenalis and Persius, Livius, Lucretius, Nepos, Ovidius, Phædrus, Plautus, Plinius (senior,) Sallustius, Statius, Suetonius, Tacitus, Tarentius, Paterculus, Virgilius, Apuleius, Aulus, Gellius, Aurelius Victor, Ausonius, Boethius, Cæsar, Dictys Cretensis, &c. Florus, Justinius, Manilius, Martialis, Panegyrici Veteres, Pompeus, Festus, &c. Prudentius, Quintus Curtius, Valerius Maximus. The work will comprise about 120 numbers or parts; of which 62 have already been published. The remainder are to be published at the rate of 12 numbers annually, till the work is complete. It is edited and printed by A. J. Valpy, A. M. late Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford; and the text has been considerably improved, it is said, by the collation of many important manuscripts. Price of each part, 1*l.* 1*s.* sterling. Number of subscribers, about 1000, including many of the dignataries of the realm.

GREEK LEXICON.

Another work scarcely inferior to that above-mentioned, is Stephens' Greek Thesaurus; which has long been considered the most complete and valuable Greek Lexicon in existence. The Editors have availed themselves of the labours of many of the most distinguished scholars in Europe, in order to render the work as nearly perfect as the case admits. It will comprise 39 numbers, at 1*l.* 5*s.* each, on small paper, or 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* each, on large paper. The 27 numbers already published contain 13,000 words omitted by Stephens: and the Appendix is incorporated into the body of the work. The number of subscribers is stated at 1086.

DICTIONARY OF LATIN PHRASES.

An improved edition of Robertson's Latin Phrase Book has recently made its appearance in London, comprehending a methodical digest of the various phrases from the best authors which have been collected in all Phraseological Works hitherto published; together with many hundred others drawn from the purest fountains, by Mr. Robertson himself. Price, 15 shillings sterling. pp. 1022.—The particular object of this Dictionary is, to aid the student in writing correct and elegant Latin;—an accomplishment of no ordinary value. It is obvious, also, that, in reading the classics, such a work would often be a friend in time of trouble.

In the press, *Analecta Latina Majora*, containing selections from the best Latin Prose Authors, with English notes. This work is drawn up exactly on the plan of Dalzell's Græca Minora and Majora in one volume, 8vo.—designated for the use of schools.

From the London Literary Gazette.

American Geography.—A new and complete Geography of the United States of America, has been published in the German language, at Weimar, by G. Hassil, containing 1200 8vo pages. It forms the seventeenth volume of a general system of Geography. A French Reviewer describes it as the most complete account of the United States yet published. A circumstance, however, which seems to give him serious concern, is the number of towns to which the Americans assign the same name. He apprehends much inconvenience from this cause. "We find," says he, "six towns named Fairfield, ten La Fayette without reckoning two called Fayetteville, six Frankfort, eight Lancaster, nineteen Monroe, forty-two Franklin, and fifty-five Washington. What confusion will one day arise when these places have all acquired some importance, and the post office transmits letters to them in considerable numbers! It will be well for correspondents to mark on their letters both state and county; it is impossible but that fifty-five Washingtons should cause some vexation to geographers, and excite some little ill temper among postmasters against the great man who has given a name to so many cities and villages."

Printing in Paris.—Six hundred and eighty presses are actively employed at Paris, and from three to four thousand printers. It is estimated that of every hundred works published, sixty-eight relate to the belles-lettres, history, or politics; twenty to the sciences and the arts; and twelve to theology and jurisprudence. The average price of a thousand copies of a printed sheet, paper included, is sixty-two francs. The annual consumption of paper is 356,000 reams.

The London Journal of Arts and Sciences for March contains the following new inventions and improvements:—

A pencil case with an internal slider actuated by a screw, for the purpose of projecting the black lead forward, so that the point may be advanced as it wears away, without the trouble of cutting, the same contrivance applying also to crayons, chalk and coloured pencils.

Pens made of tortoise shell or horn instead of quill. The material when cut into nibs, is to be softened by immersion in boiling water; and small particles of diamond, ruby, or other hard substance immersed into the points, by which means pens are made, combining great durability with great elasticity. Or thin pieces of gold or other metal may be affixed to the tortoise shell or horn. As a still farther improvement, moveable springs may be placed on the backs of pens which will regulate the stiffness at pleasure.

A bridle intended occasionally to exert the power of a curb. The rein is attached in the usual place, but by means of sliders, in such a manner, that a strong pull makes it slip down to the end of a lever; and when the hand relaxes, the rein is restored to its former place by a spring.

A lathe for making hats revolve during the process of ironing. The motion is in a contrary direction to that of a common turning lathe, and goes round about twenty turns in a minute.

Steel wire, hardened and tempered, and cast steel wire, either hardened and tempered, or not, applied to stringed instruments.

New process for tanning Leather.—We have examined, says the Massachusetts Spy, a sample of leather tanned in a new mode, by Capt. Charles Munroe of Northborough, in this county, which is pronounced by competent judges, to be of the first quality. The sample is calf skin, and was tanned in ten days. By the same process heavy upper leather is thoroughly tanned, in from 20 to 30 days, and dry hide sole leather in 90 days. We understand that Phineas and Joseph Davis, of Northborough, who are well known to be extensively engaged in tanning, have adopted this mode, and are perfectly satisfied of its superiority. By it, the expense is somewhat reduced, and the capital employed may be turned much oftener than in the old way. Sole leather may be tanned three times, upper leather six times, and calf skins nine times in a year, in regular business, with no danger of failure or injury to the leather. The liquor for tanning is used cold.

Advertisements.

Fashionable Hat Store.

PENNELL PALMER,

GOLDEN HAT,

Pennsylvania Avenue;

PARTICULARLY recommends to the public, and citizens generally, the new and elegant

Superior Drab Hats,

Now on hand, just finished, and fitted for summer wear, a new and superb style of gentleman's habit—manufactured under the particular care and management of the subscriber.

These Hats are the more particularly recommended, on account of their being absolutely the work of mechanics professing the business, and under the inspection of the Subscriber's experience.

ON HAND,

A great variety of every description of Hats,

Beavers, Casters, & Rorams,

Of all sizes, always to be had as above.

May 22—tf

Prospectus

OF THE

SUNDAY SCHO[OL]

MAGAZINE,

TO BE PUBLISHED MONTH[LY]

BY

THE AMERICAN

Sunday School Un[ion]

The time was, when the announce[ment of a] new periodical work would have re[quired its] author to avow himself the advocate [of some] theory in philosophy, of some party in [politics,] or of some sect in religion. But that [time has] now passed away, and in presenting [to the] public the prospectus of a new Mag[azine, to] be devoted to the cause of benevole[nce and] piety, we may hope for a favourable re[ception,] though we lay claim to the patrona[ge of no] particular sect, or denomination, but c[ordial]ly invite the support of all.

Sabbath School instruction has be[en] universally, and deservedly approved, [by all] classes of well informed persons, that i[ts] friends have more cause to complain o[f indif]ference, than of opposition. But notw[ithstand]ing the general favour which these ins[titutions] have obtained in the public mind, so[me] effort is required to give an impetus, a[nd] direction, to the exertions of those w[ho es]pouse this mode of Christian bene[volence.] And the Managers of the American [Sunday] School Union believing that a Monthly [Maga]zine, adapted to the purposes of the [Society] would promote these important ends, [have re]solved to publish such a journal, relying [on the] blessing of God to crown their labo[urs with] success. To secure the patronage req[uisite to] support this work, the Managers addre[ss them]selves directly to the friends of the In[stitution] and to all who are engaged in the ar[duous and] self denying duties of Sabbath School [instruc]tion, to bespeak their favourable re[gard] and steady support, of the

SUNDAY SCHOOL MAGA[ZINE.]

The American Sunday School Uni[on] was organized in the city of Philadel[phia] the 25th of May, 1824, now number[s] auxiliaries, seven hundred and twe[nty] schools, having seven thousand three [hundred] and thirty-seven teachers, and forty-ei[ght thou]sand six hundred and eighty-one schol[ars.]

All the funds and books of the late P[hiladel]phia Sunday and Adult School Unio[n] now become the property of this Soc[iety, and] the many expressions of pleasure and [approba]tion which have been given to its p[lan by] pious and distinguished individuals fro[m differ]ent, and distant sections of the Unite[d States,] render it in fact, as well as in name, a *N[ational] Institution.*

The following resolution, passed at t[he] anniversary of the Sunday and Adult [School] Union, will show the importance whi[ch a] very numerous and respectable meet[ing at]tached to this design of the Board of Ma[nagers.]

On the motion of the Rev. Ranncles[?] *of Ohio, seconded by the Rev.* Henry [...] *of New-York,*

"*Resolved*, That this meeting hav[ing heard] with great pleasure, that measures ha[ve been] adopted to publish a Monthly Magazine, [to be] devoted to the interests of Sunday Schools, that they do unanimously, and most c[ordially] approve the contemplated work, and ea[rnestly] recommend it to the patronage of the p[ublic."]

(Signed)

ALEXANDER HENRY, *Pre[sident.]*
JOHN C. PECHIN, *Rec. Sec.*

With such encouragement to com[mence the] Magazine, it only remains for the Man[agers to] state the plan on which it will be cond[ucted.]

The object of this work will be, to [give a] summary record of the proceedings [of the] American Sunday School Union, and its [auxili]ary and kindred societies, in all parts [of the] world; to make public the best method[s of con]ducting Sabbath Schools, admitting t[he dis]cussion of such questions as relate to th[eir ma]nagement; to notice, and review, wi[th par]ticular reference to their tendency, [juvenile] books, and such as treat on subjects of [educa]tion; to give such hints on *training up c[hildren] in the fear of the Lord*, as are suited to th[e fami]*ly circle* as well as the Sabbath School; [to in]sert such well authenticated facts, an[ecdotes,] and memoirs of pious youths, as tend to e[xhibit] the power of divine truth, encourage p[arents] and Sabbath School Teachers, and inte[rest the] minds of the pious; and, finally, to a[nimate] readers of all classes, to take their part [in the] prayers and labours necessary for the [instruc]tion of the rising generation.

TERMS.

I. A Number, consisting of 32 octavo [pages,] printed on fine paper and a good type, [will be] published on the first day of every [month,] making one volume of about 390 page[s in a] year.

II. The price of the work will be o[ne dollar] *and fifty cents* per annum, payable o[n the de]livery of the sixth Number.

III. Subscriptions will not be receive[d for a] less period than one year, and notice [of dis]continuance must be given before the [publi]cation of the eleventh number of a vol[ume.]

IV. Societies, or individuals, paying [for six] copies, may receive a seventh copy gr[atis.]

☞ Subscriptions are respectfully s[olicited.] —Those who procure them are reque[sted to] transmit a list of their names and place[s of resi]dence, stating the mode of conveyance, [written] in a fair hand, to A. Claxton, Agent [of the] American Sunday School Union, at th[e De]pository, No. 29, North Fourth-street, [Phila]delphia.

†‡† Communications suited to the desi[gn and] plan of this work, will be thankfully re[ceived.]

*** The first number will be publish[ed on the] 1st day of July.

Philadelphia, June 1st, 1824.

June 26—8t

To Magistrates, Constables, [...]

A GENERAL assortment of Blanks [for] Justices of the Peace, for sale on [reason]able terms at this office.

Nov. 8.—

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE